

small calcareous ossicle. Böhlsche did not separate the pieces of the calyx, and was therefore unable to determine whether there are really three rows of radials, as in the ordinary *Comatulæ*, or not: but if, as in *Comaster*, there are only two rows, then the small ossicles appearing externally between every two pieces of the first row would represent the basals of *Comaster*. The condition of their central ends is unfortunately still unknown to us.

Comaster further differs from all the *Comatulæ* with which we are acquainted, and also from *Solanocrinus*, in the fact that the nervous cords are not lodged in canals which perforate the pieces of the calyx, but lie freely on the superior surfaces of the segments, the opposed terminal faces of which lie flatly against one another. The muscles and ligaments lie along their concave inner sides and cover in the freely exposed nerve-cords: from the palmar axillaries onwards, however, all the segments have articular surfaces of the usual character, and are perforated by central canals in which the nerve-cords lie. This condition of the segments of the calyx of *Comaster* is of great interest; for, besides being the normal permanent condition in the tessellate Crinoids, it is the embryonic condition, so far as the position of the nerve-cords is concerned, in *Comatula*.

These facts will suffice to show the very great differences that exist, in the skeleton alone, between *Comaster* and the other members of the family Comatulidæ, including *Solanocrinus*—with which genus it has been united, on account of the appearance of the basals on the exterior of the calyx. In *Solanocrinus*, however, as in the other Comatulidæ, the first radials are perforated by central canals for the nerve-cords; and the absence of this character in *Comaster* would alone justify our referring these two forms to separate genera, even were this the only difference between them, which, as shown above, is by no means the case.

Contributions to the Ornithology of New Guinea. By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.—Part III. On a new Species of Goshawk from the Island of Jobi.

[Read June 21, 1877.]

(PLATE XXII.)

IN the collection of Accipitres submitted to me by Dr. Meyer, and obtained by him during his voyage to Papuasia, there was a

specimen of a Goshawk which is undoubtedly new to science, and which I propose to name as undermentioned:

ASTUR MEYERIANUS, sp. n. (Plate XXII.)

a. Niger, subtus albus; similis *A. albigulari*, sed major et genis albis nigro striolatis distinguendus.

This species, which is from Ansum on the Island of Jobi, is very closely allied to *A. albigularis* of the Solomon Islands; but is a larger bird, as will be seen by the following measurements:—

	Total length. millim.	Wing. millim.	Tail. millim.	Tarsus. millim.
<i>a. A. albigularis</i> (type)...	460	254	203	67
<i>b. A. Meyerianus</i> (type)...	510	315	205	72

In addition to the larger size and white cheeks, the Jobi bird is slightly varied with black shaft-streaks and wavy cross bars of blackish; but whether these are signs of youth or indications of specific characters, I am unable to determine.

Descriptions of Genera and Species of Australian Phytophagous Beetles. By JOSEPH S. BALY, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S.

[Read June 21, 1877.]

List of Genera and Species.

<i>Idiocephala nigripennis.</i>	<i>Ditropidus serenus.</i>
<i>Rhombosternus sulphuripennis.</i>	<i>Terillus foveolatus.</i>
— <i>antennatus.</i>	— <i>squamosus.</i>
— <i>gracilicornis.</i>	— <i>perplexus.</i>
<i>Bucharis Chapuisii.</i>	— <i>Duboulayi.</i>
— <i>granulosus.</i>	— <i>vittatus.</i>
— <i>martius.</i>	<i>Geloptera igneo-nitens.</i>
<i>Polyachus marginicollis.</i>	— <i>vestita.</i>
<i>Ditropidus phalacroides.</i>	<i>Rhyparida maculicollis.</i>
— <i>lætus.</i>	<i>Cyclonoda</i> , n. g.
— <i>costipennis.</i>	<i>Paralepta</i> , n. g., <i>foveicollis.</i>
— <i>facialis.</i>	<i>Platycephala</i> , n. g., <i>eximia.</i>
— <i>Jansonii.</i>	<i>Arsipoda picipes.</i>
— <i>semicircularis.</i>	<i>Ædionychis Howittii.</i>
— <i>ornatus.</i>	<i>Sphærophyma</i> , n. g., <i>Simoni.</i>
— <i>pulchellus.</i>	

